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changes in sensation aroused by the various color stimuli in passing from the fovea to the periphery is too long to give here, but Baird concludes that 'if the stimulation be sufficiently intensive, all colors may be recognized at the extreme periphery.' It was incidentally found that a peripheral stimulus applied constantly and continuously gives a sensation which is by no means constant, but decreases in saturation and frequently changes in color tone as well. These changes are tabulated. Previous stimulations of which the after-images have entirely lapsed may, nevertheless, modify the color tones of succeeding stimulations.

Baird rightly insists that any determination of the relative extension of different retinal zones is worthless unless such colors are used as do not change in tone while they move from the fovea to the periphery (*i. e.*, are physiologically stable); and especially such as are equal in intensity and in saturation. "The equating of the white-values was accomplished by comparing the brightness of the gray sensation aroused by each upon the peripheral retina." The quality of color values was insured by the particularly clever device of mixing these colors, already white-equated, on a color disk and changing the color values until the mixture was a perfect gray. If then a white-value was found to have been altered it was corrected, and the process repeated until by successive approximations four colors were obtained (red, yellow, green and blue) which were equal in both intensity and saturation. "Eight half-meridians were explored," and "the results show that the zone of stable red is coextensive with that of stable green, that the zone of stable yellow is coextensive with that of stable blue, that the yellow-blue zone is much more widely extended in all directions than is the red-green zone."

The experimental work seems to have been done with admirable care and the paper is written up with that conciseness and excellence of style that have characterized such of the publications of the Carnegie Institution as have come under this reviewer's eye.

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*Psicologia Fisiologica.* G. MANTOVANI. Milan: Ulrico Hoepli. 1905. Pp. 175.

We have here what is seldom attempted, a real primer of physiological psychology. Naturally the book can have value for few outside of the Italian public, but for Italians who want to find out what sort of a study modern psychology is, this tiny manual should be excellent. It is extremely elementary, of course, but surprisingly solid for a book of its size and purpose. The author in his preface to the first edition (1896) regrets that psychology is little cultivated in Italy, and that the public is either unaware that such a study exists or has a wholly mistaken idea of it. Dr. Mantovani hopes only to spread a little the true notion of the experimental study of mental facts, and to incite some to the reading of larger books. As psychology in Italy is to-day far from negligible, and as a second edition of this little book has been called for after nine years, it may have had its measure of success.

Any foreigner who for the sake of his Italian wants a psychological reading-book may take this. The style is clear, and the doctrine, what there is of it, sound.

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*Identität und Gleichheit mit Beiträgen zur Lehre von den Mannigfaltigkeiten.* KURT GEISSLER. *Zeitschrift für Philosophie und Philosophische Kritik,* Band 126, Heft 2, pp. 168–188.

The question of the significance of the law of identity $A = A$ is here treated with reference to the writer's previous investigations in the field of mathematics. Although the latter are, strictly speaking, outside the realm of pure logic, they may, nevertheless, prove of assistance in determining the vexed question of identity. The identical equation in mathematics $A = A$ is the equivalent of $A - A = 0$, and accordingly the problem of the meaning of identity is closely connected with that of the meaning of zero. According to the theory of the *Weitenbehaftungen* both zero and the mathematical point are relative terms. For instance, the tangent of a circle has an infinitely small portion in common with the circumference. For the finite or sensible *Weitenbehaftung* this distance may be neglected, it is a point, but for the lower *Weitenbehaftung,* that below sense perception, it is a definite distance, comparable with other distances and no more to be neglected in an estimate of spatial relations than is the circle's circumference in the field of the finite. The same thing is true of the higher *Weitenbehaftung,* that of the infinitely great. Here finite distances become points of no spatial value. The doctrine of relativity holds for numbers as well as for space. Zero is the expression of a quantity which is by no means the equivalent of nothing, but which, belonging to a lower *Behaftung,* is incomparable with the others with which it is used, and so may be ignored in equations.

The conclusion, though not definitely stated, is evident. If the mathematical point and zero are both relative conceptions, denoting quantities which in the case in question may and must be ignored but which are no less existent than the sides of a triangle or the number ten, then the law of identity, which is capable of mathematical expression, must be also relative. Possibly logic, like mathematics, deals with different *Behaftungen.* The suggestion is an interesting one and it is to be regretted that the author has employed such brevity with regard to the philosophical applications of his mathematical doctrines.

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## JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR PSYCHOLOGIE UND PHYSIOLOGIE DER SINNESORGANE, July, 1905, Band 39, Heft 1 u. 2. *Experimentelle Beiträge zur Psychologie des Schlafes* (pp. 1–41): WILHELM WEYGANDT. – A determination of the capacity for mental work, as meas-